

THURSDAY, May 17, 1770.

(39) THE

(NUMB. 1438.)

NEW-YORK

OR,

GENERAL

Containing the freest ADVICES,



JOURNAL;

THE

ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 12th of March 1770.
Flour at 16s. 6d. per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb
14 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 14 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	5s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	46s. 0d.
Flour	15s. 0d.	Pork	80s. 0d.
Brown Bread	14s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 0d.
Well-India Rum	3s. 6d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 0d.
New-England ditto	3s. 6d.	Chocol. per Dos.	19s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	55s. 0d.	Bees Wax	1s. 0d.
Single refined ditto	55s. 0d.	Nut Wood	2s. 0d.
Molasses	2s. 0d.	Oak ditto	8s. 0d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	C's Age	High- Water	Rises after	H M.	sets before	H M.
THURSDAY	23	3	5	48	7	7
FRIDAY	24	4	5	48	7	7
SATURDAY	25	5	5	47	7	7
SUNDAY	26	6	5	46	7	7
MONDAY	27	7	4	45	8	8
TUESDAY	28	8	4	44	8	8
WEDNESDAY	29	9	4	43	8	8

Days 24 Hours 24 Minutes the 17th

Mr. HOLT. New York, May 14.
In a Day when calm good Sense is elbowed from the Press, by noisy Impertinence, when Scurrility attempts to perorate Wit, and the deadly Shalt of Obloquy points almost every Composition; the prudent Man will sedulously avoid Controversies in print. Often indeed it happens that the Duty of self Defence obliges him to enter the Lists; When such however is the Case he will attend to that known Dictate of Wisdom, Answer not a Fool according to his Folly. Whether in my Controversy with Mr. Low, he or I have lent an Ear to this instructive Lesson, the impartial World must determine. His first Attack upon me appears evidently to have sprung from a Mixture of private Animosity and Party Rage. I answered him coolly, tho' some of his own Friends had declared his Conduct inexorable. Little did I expect, notwithstanding his known Obstinacy of Temper, a Repetition of the same virulent and abusive Treatment. But it seems his Disorder has hitherto eluded the Power of Medicine. I shall therefore after a few Observations on his last Exhibition, not for his Conviction, but the Justification of my own Character, leave him to the just Censures of the World, and the Reproaches of his own Conscience, if peradventure that faithful Monitor should ever again find a Residence in his Breast.

In his first Performance he attempted to persuade the Public that in Resentment for a Suit in Equity, which he brought against me, I had maliciously aspersed him, but they must now be convinced that the Charge was altogether groundless; and that while he complained of an Injury done to him without Evidence that he merited it; he has betrayed himself into the same Offence against me.—It cannot escape Remark, that he has not refuted a single Fact contained in my Defence; or that instead of confining himself to fair reasoning, he recurs to his old Practice of vile Invektives. The Charge against me was that I had attacked him because he had presumed to file a Bill in Equity against me for a just Debt, the Payment of which I had scandalously evaded. That this Charge is untrue must now appear evident to the whole World, and after my solemn Assertion that I had never wrote a Syllable against him, he would, had he the least Share of Modesty, have passed over that Part of his Subject in Silence, until he had procured Evidence to prove the Falsity of the Assertion. But it seems "I was justly suspected to be the Author of the Publication which so much injured him." How just this Suspicion was, let his own Reason for it demonstrate. It is no less cogent, gentle Reader than this, that "I was the Head of the Party for whom so much Bustle was made." Who it was that made the Bustle, whether the Party itself

or some who were not of the Party, his distinguishing Genius has not vouchsafed to point out. It is however material to my Purpose again to remind you by what Means this Bustle was occasioned. In the last Sessions of our Assembly, several Persons, with neither of whom I had then any Connection, proposed an Application for a Law to conduct Elections by Ballot. This Proposition was opposed by the Party in which Mr. Low is intitled; because it was apparently calculated to prevent certain undue Practices, by which former Elections had been influenced. At a Meeting at the Coffee-House, where Mr. Low so much distinguished himself as a Prolocutor for those who opposed that most righteous Scheme of electing by Ballot; I had the Misfortune of demonstrating with a Majority of the Persons present my Approbation of that Scheme; in the Concertion of which I however had not the least Share. With what Truth then does he charge me with being the Head of the Party about whom the Bustle was made? Or what could induce him to single me out from among the many Hundreds with whom I conspired in Sentiment as the suspected Author of the Attack upon him? Nothing surely but the most inveterate Malice. He indeed tells the Public, that "I probably revised, corrected or altered for the Press, the last Publication against him?" But what are the Grounds of this Probability? Nothing less truly than that I did not deny that such was the Case with another Publication against him. But tho' his Reasoning is evidently nonfensical, as it involves the Supposition that I must necessarily put my Hand to every Composition against him, yet I do now deny that I ever revised, corrected, or altered such other Publication, and that all the Knowledge I had of it before its Appearance in print, was acquired from a Rehearsal by the Author of some of the Facts contained in it, and his Request that I would assist him with my Memory in ascertaining their Truth. And to this Request I answered that I thought they were rightly stated.

But it seems he has another Reason for thus attacking me at hazard, which is that I had been guilty of dishonest Acts in my private Dealings, and that as I had offered myself a Candidate for an important Office any Man had a Right to adduce them to the Public, as a Reason for opposing my Election. But how does Malevolence again betray itself in this ridiculous Excuse for his Abuse of the Liberty of the Press? For what Office am I now a Candidate? Or what Election is near at Hand? Besides, in his first Essay at Scurrility, he affected to believe I have so mean an Opinion of myself, as to be determined never to be a Candidate for the future.—Where then was the Propriety of entertaining the World with our Suit in Equity? Or why did he not undertake the Task in former Elections, when I stood as a Candidate? Every Man of Candour must see that he is seeking to varnish a Crime which he has not Generosity enough to confess; while he stands self accused of "Impertinence in troubling the Public with a private Controversy."

When a Man thus sets himself up as a Censor of the private Conduct of others; he ought religiously to regard the Truth. Yet this it seems must give Way to Mr. Low's implacable Resentment against me. For he asserts that he first applied to me in 1760, when in Fact I did not purchase the Estate which gave Birth to the Controversy, till in the Year 1761; and so far was I from evading the Payment of a just Debt, that I made the first Advances towards a Settlement with Mrs. Schuyler, which passed unnoticed by her for near two Years. During all this Time my Antagonist never, to my Knowledge applied to me. Indeed I firmly believe that the first Application to me was made by Mr. Duane. And hence it is evident how little Reason there is to believe that Mr. Low applied to me in 1760. My Promise not to take any Advantage of Mrs. Schuyler can never furnish proper Grounds for

the Charge, that I evaded the Payment of a just Debt; because, such Evasion, had I been guilty of it, would really have been taking an Advantage, which I could have done in a more effectual Way; I mean by absolutely refusing to pay her any Thing. And in such a Refusal a Court of Equity would have supported me. I cannot now recollect, how often Mr. Duane spoke to me on the Subject, but his Applications could not have been many, as I did not consider him as retained in the Affair when I advised Mr. Low to employ Counsel. And here I cannot help remarking an apparent Contradiction in my Antagonist, who tho' he admits that he at my Request retained Mr. Jones to assist in facilitating a Settlement, yet asserts that he was driven to the Necessity of applying to him to know "what Steps were necessary to recover Payment of the Money." The Truth is, that tho' this Matter was, for the Reasons I assigned in a former Paper, some Years depending before Mr. Low filed his Bill, yet I never did attempt to evade a Settlement. A great Part of the Time was lost by Mrs. Schuyler's own Neglect and I never received any Answer to my Offer of £600; which I made under such Circumstances, as must convince the World I was not aiming at Advantages. For altho' Mr. Ask who mortgaged the Estate, died many Years ago, and his Trustee lived out of the Province; yet there was no Impediment to oblige Mr. Schuyler in his Life Time, and his Widow after his Death, from purchasing in the prior Incumbrance. Their Neglect to do this for a Course of at least 25 Years, while the possession was running against them, would in Equity clearly Work a Dereliction of their Demand, and render it irrecoverable. This was the View I had of the Matter when I made the Offer of £600; and it is evident that I could mean nothing else by my Declaration, that I would take no Advantages, than that I did not intend to insist on the Dereliction so as totally to exclude her. I really offered her what I thought the Estate would then afford, intending to reserve to ourselves some Profit, which was the very End of our Purchase. But I cannot help expressing my Surprise that a Man who values himself so much on his Integrity and Candor was so disguised in treating with me, as never to give an Answer to my Proposal, which was so apparently advantageous to Mrs. Schuyler, that Mr. Low's Counsel has declared to me, "He tho't it wrong in her not to accept of the Offer." That it was thus advantageous to her, appears from this Consideration, that her Husband in his Life Time offered a Sale of his Demand to a certain Gentleman for the principal Sum, and spoke of it with so much Despair, that the Gentleman informs me, he verily believes had he been inclined to purchase it, he might have procured an Assignment of it for £100.—But it is evident from Mr. Low's Manner of Application, and his avoiding to Answer my Proposal, that he flattered himself with the Hopes of securing the whole Principal and Interest of a desperate Demand, worth nothing more than what might arise from my own voluntary Offer. Had he instead of thus concealing his Sentiments, been explicit in his Demands, he need not have lost so much Time, we should either have been bro't to a Composition, or he might have commenced his Suit much sooner than he did. It is true that I afterwards, without having received any answer to my Proposal, made him an Offer of the principal Sum. This Offer tho' much less than the former, was made when I had gained a better Knowledge of the Value of the Estate, than I originally had: And were it proper publicly to expose the Reasons of its Depreciation in my judgment, the World would be convinced that I had just Grounds to depart from my first Offer; which he as well as Mrs. Schuyler never tho't proper either to reject or accept. Whether his Demand is just a Court of Equity must determine. But were it so, the Difference is manifest between a desperate Debt lying against an

by further business on the part of the act had still remained

merchants break through their (their) it will not be high time for to relieve, that they will not buy in any manner shall interfere in this province?

Portations from Great-Britain hath to the farmers and tradesmen of the merchants continue such im- keep the people poor, and tend

the people of this province may store such goods of the mer- to the agreement of the people; the goods of those who re- solutions.

Albany, Capt. Richards, and Capt. Smith, arrived here on Sunday arrived the 7th inst. in 7 Weeks from New York. Capt. Hervey, in 5 Weeks, and Capt. Russell, in 4 Weeks, with Pleasure inform us that the neighbouring Colonies, that from England are returned, are not a single Article of any Kind, except a few Grindstones, &c. The rest of our London, the Result of Parliament, expectations that the Tea Act, the close of the Session, Dr. Bayley, with 13 of the passengers in the Albany, we have English Papers in which we have the follow-

N, March 15.

Noon, in consequence of the death of Lord Weymouth, an Alderman Sir William Maccotick; Mr. Townshend, Sheriff, One Hundred and common-council, and the Livery Gowns attended at Guild-Quarter before One they arrived to St. James's, at- tending Serjeant, Common Clerk, secondaries, Sword Bearer, Sheriff, Common Crier, Com- mals, &c. &c. They ar- and were introduced to his Majesty seated on his Throne; in the absence of the Re- monstration; but be- fore to proceed, Sir James Clerk, read it to his Majesty in a suitable manner, and with a suitable his Majesty was pleased to

ready to receive the Requests, complaints of my Subjects; Concern to find, that any been so far misled as to offer nonfranchise, the Contents of sider as disrespectful to me, and irreconcilable to the situation.

the Law of the Land the seeking it my chief Glory people: With this View I, as well to execute faith- in me, as to avoid even tending any of those Powers has placed in other Hands, in such a Conduct that my own Duty, or secure to enjoyment of those Rights are called to defend; and principles, I shall have a am confident I shall con- ready and affectionate Sup-

Aldermen, and Common- honour to kiss his Majesty's

Hall will be summoned at two, in order for the Right to report to the Livery, &c. to their Remonstrance.

ran so high last Night in of the Robinhood Society, forced to call in an Usher, serve the Order and, it is American Patriot, though he would not obey, till at last his Brother. The Refusal Order for the Chairman of

id, that if farther Notice City Remonstrance, a Man

It is said, that an humble Address to his Ma- jesty will be moved for in both Houses, to return thanks for that Part of his Majesty's Answer to the City remonstrance, by which he is most gra- tiously pleased to declare, that he is resolved to stand by his Parliament, and at the same Time support the Rights and Liberties of his People.

We hear that the sixteen Aldermen who have dissented from the City Remonstrance, will be im- mediately created Baronets; and that the Father of the City, on Account of his particular Dignity, as well as spirited Behaviour on this Occasion, will be entitled to the same Honour with his Brother Harley, "that of being a Privy Counsellor."

Letters from Niece mention the Arrival there of the Earl of Bute, much recovered of his late Indisposition.

We are informed the Bets on Thursday, that a certain Remonstrance and Answer would be laid before a great Assembly, were 271 to 128.

Yesterday Morning Bets at the West End of the Town were three to two, and six to four, that the City Remonstrance will in the Course of the im- coming Week, be burnt by the common Hangman.

Wednesday last, when the Lord Mayor was get- ting out of his Coach at St. James's, in order to present the City Remonstrance, a Courtier pulled out a Handful of Guineas, supposed about 30 in Number, and offered to lay them that, his L—d- ship would in a few Days be sent to the T—w—r; some of the Mob observing this gave him a Jog o' the Elbow, on which the Money fell about the Street, and soon became the Booty of the Popu- lace.

From the LONDON GAZETTE. THE humble address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, presented to his Majesty on Friday the twenty-third day of March, 1770.

Die Jovis, 23 Martii, 1770.

"Most gracious Sovereign. WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, having taken into consideration the address lately presented to your Majesty, under the title of, "The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-hall assembled," together with the answer which your Majesty was pleased to make to the same; think ourselves indispensably obliged, upon this occasion, to express to your Majesty the extreme concern and indignation, which we feel, at having that an application has been made to your Majesty, in terms so little corre- sponding with that grateful and affectionate respect which your Majesty is so justly entitled to from all your Subjects; at the same time aspersing and calumniating one of the branches of the legislature, and expressly denying the legality of the present Parliament, and validity of its pro- ceedings.

"To present petitions to the throne, has at all times been the undoubted right of the subjects of his realm. The free enjoyment of that right was one of the many blessings re- stored by the revolution, and continued to us, in its fullest extent, under the Prince of your Majesty's illustrious House; and as we are duly sensible of its value and importance, it is with the deepest concern that we now see the exercise of it so grossly perverted, by being applied to the purpose, not of preserving, but of overturning the constitution, and of propagating doctrines, which, if generally adopted must be fatal to the peace of the kingdom, and which tend to the subversion of all lawful authority.

"Your Majesty, we acknowledge with gratitude, has ever shown the most tender regard to the rights of your people, not only in the exercise of your own power, but in your care to preserve from every degree of infringement or vio- lation, the powers entrusted to others. And we beg leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned thanks for the fresh proof you have now given us, of your determination to persevere in your adherence to the principles of the con- stitution.

"Permit us also to assure your Majesty, that it is with the highest satisfaction we see your Majesty expressing so just a confidence in your people. In whatever unjustifiable excesses some few misguided persons may in this instance have been seduced to join, your Majesty's subjects in general are too sensible of what they owe both to your Majesty and to your illustrious family, ever to be capable of ap- proaching your Majesty with any other sentiments than those of the most entire respect and affection; and they under- stand too well their own true interests to wish to loosen the bands of obedience to the laws, and of due subordination to lawful authority. We are therefore fully persuaded that your Majesty's people, as well as your parliament, will re- spect with disdain every insidious suggestion of these ill- designing Men, who are in reality undermining the public liberty, under the specious pretence of zeal for its preser- vation; and that your Majesty's attention to maintain the liberties of your subjects inviolate, which you esteem your chief Glory, will upon every occasion prove the sure means of strength to your Majesty, and secure to you that zealous and effectual support, which none but a free people can bestow."

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen. I return you my thanks for this very loyal and dutiful ad- dress. It is with great satisfaction that I receive from my parliament so grateful an acknowledgment of my tender regard for the rights of my subjects. Be assured, that I shall continue to adhere to the true principles of our excel- lent constitution; from which I cannot deviate, without justly forfeiting the affection of a free people.

March 22. The Duke of Grafton complained in the — of —, that if the protesting Lords continued thus to thwart the Ministry, all business must stand still, and that the King's affairs could not go on. To which Lord Shelburne replied, that the King's affairs never went on so well in the Duke of Grafton's hands as when they did stand still.

A patriotic officer declared on Tuesday in a certain place, that "he still continued of the same opinion, as he had held for some time past, and that he looked upon the present as no parliament."

It is said that orders have been given to the Governor to clear out the best apartments in New-gate, and that the same direction have been sent to the Tower.

A certain great man was the other day, again so warm against those who had planned and executed certain measures, and so ardent in the condemnation of them, that his brother, fearful that the same consequence might result from this great earnestness and animation as had some little time before; in a low voice, desired him to sit down; but he regarded in his fervour of mind who addressed him, exclaimed rather impetuously, and even with a degree of rudeness, "Don't interrupt me! I will declare my sentiments."

To the PRINTER. NEW-YORK, May 17.

The following Letter from the general Committee, in South Carolina, to the Sons of Liberty in New-York, breathes such a pure Spirit of Freedom, that in this critical Day it would be inexcusable not to make it public to the World. To the Sons of Liberty in the City and Province of New-York.

GENTLEMEN. A authentic Account of a Bill, ordered to be brought into the House of Commons, to repeal so much of an Act of the 7th of his present Majesty, as imposes a Duty on Paper, Glass and Painters Colours, imported into the British Colonies in America, occasions this Address to you. It is with the deepest Grief we observe the Oppressions of America, so little regarded, as that Duties on a few Articles, more ru- inous in their Precedent than fatal in their present Opera- tions, should become the serious Objects of Parliamentary Attention, while the grand Evils which affect the Life and Soul of American Happiness, are totally disregarded. When the Resolutions were formed (surrounded with Diffi- culties as we were) on the only Plan we had left for the Re- covery of our ancient Liberties, and which we are convinced will ultimately have their desired effect, if we have but Vir- tue enough to resist the Allurements of present Gain. In Fa- vour of the inestimable Blessings of our sacred Constitution! For want of a Communication with each other, the Colonies adopted Plans various in Extent of Matter and Limitations of Time; this Province, as it was among the last, so it has been the most comprehensive, and well considering that Li- berty in Reality, is but another Term for Slavery, they have included every Object which tends to sap the Foundation of their Freedom. While the Board of Commissioners are permitted to riot with such an Extent of unrestrained Power; while our Property is subject to be dragged from Colony to Colony, under the Control of an oppressive Admiralty, we are not free: And while these Acts continue in Force, we are chained down by our Resolutions: Such is our present situation, in which we glory.

The Day of Trial is but approaching: Unanimity is abso- lutely necessary; and we are positive, nothing but an Exer- cition of the purest Virtue, in the Prosecution of one generally adopted Plan, can possibly revive our expiring Constitution. Should any of our Sister Colonies take an Advantage of the Repeal of these trifling Duties; we think it had been infi- nitely better to have submitted quietly to the Yoke, than to have discovered the deepest Knowledge of our Constitution, and a most ardent Desire of preserving it: Yet when a Vi- tality of Circumstances combine to ensure our success, we think it would be highly dishonourable to sink into a selfish Inactivity, when a spirited and steady Conduct can almost crown our Hopes: The People of this Province have bound themselves in the general Cause of American Liberty, by ex- tending their Resolutions, until the whole of their Com- plaints are removed. It would be a capital Crime in us to suspect the pure Virtue of our Countrymen; nor can we even suppose, in the most distant Manner, this Province will fall a Sacrifice to the Purity of her Intentions. The security of our inherent injured Rights, was the Foundation of our Agreements; until that Security is amply obtained, nothing can be said to be done. The principal Argument, in the House of Commons, were founded on the Division of the Colonies: the Impracticability of manufacturing; and the Impossibility of continuing firm in our Non-Importation. Let us convince them of our Unanimity, and the Fidelity of those dishonourable Reports, which declare any Breach of Consequence in our sacred Engagements, and we may be cer- tain of success. That Individuals will be found in every Colony, who, dead to all the warm Emotions of the Heart, even when Liberty is at Stake, will sacrifice the only Blessings which make Life comfortable, to the dirty Consideration of present Emolument, is nothing extraordinary. Worthless Men are the Produce of every Climate: They serve only as a Foil to set off the Cause: And unless we become Traitors to our own Liberties, we have little to fear. Our Country- men in Great-Britain are equally engaged in the Defence of the Constitution. Surrounded on all Sides with the Missions of Government, the best Men in the Nation have pledged themselves for its Defence. These Patriots are equally the Objects of our Admiration and Imitation: And as our Blood and our Rights flow equally from the same source, we should scandalize the rough unrefining Virtue of our Ancestors, did we not follow their Example. Let us suppose the worst that can befall us,—that the Iron Hand of Power will at last prevail, and trample upon every Right of American Li- berty; yet we think it an indispensable Duty, which we owe to our Country and Descendants, inflexibly to persevere to the last, and let Posterity record, Force obtained a Tri- umph over public Virtue; and though we fell, we fell with a Dignity and Spirit becoming the Sons of Great-Britain.

We are your most affectionate Countrymen.

Signed, by Order of the General Committee.

Charles-Town, South Carolina, J—N—, Chairman.

April 25th, 1770. Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his friend in New-York, dated May 7, 1770.

"On the arrival of the late Ships, the trade was called together, and the several new importers waited upon, who very generally agreed to re-ship their goods for London. A few however seemed very loth to part with the beloved mammon, and made many contrivances to excuse themselves, but finally have given up universally; and all the goods, which can be sent, are putting on board Medes. Hancock and Haly's ships, which will both sail in this week. The generous action of the New-York and Philadelphia masters has been applauded here as it deserves. It is indisputable that the merchants in London, have stretched the orders of

their correspondents here. Mr Hancock is so sensible of Mr Haly's Error in this behalf, that he sends Haly's ship home on the same terms as his own; that is, to carry back the late importations freight free."

Yesterday Afternoon an Express came to Town from Phila- delphia and brought a Letter from the Committee of Merchants there, to the Committee of Merchants in this City; informing them, that they shall continue the Non-Importation Agreement & provided the same is adhered to, in the other Colonies. And we hear that the Express is to proceed immediately to Boston, with a Letter (of the same nature) to the Committee of Mer- chants there; so that we are in great hopes, the Colonies will be unanimous, in continuing their Agreements; as it will be the only effectual means, to ward off inglorious Bondage, and obtain a re- dress of all our grievances."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Albany, Richards; Snow Hopewell, Smith, from Lon- don; Jersey, Hursthouse; and Ship America, Hervey, Bristol; Robert, Russell, Newry; Ship Fume, Leary, St. Martins and Barbados; Catherine, Wood, St. Angustine; Nancy, Frost, Jamaica; Dispatch, Montague, St. Ubes, Dove, Brown, St. Kitts; Centurion, Benjamin, North-Carolina; Mary, Morgan, Madeira and St. Martins; Sea-Flower, Hageman, Tortola; Phoenix, Norris, Rhode-Island; Sally, Pell, St. Croix. Brig Havannah, Nicholson, Dublin. Schooner Harmony, Saunders, Coracao.

Outward—Brig Elizabeth, Morrison, for Africa; Brook- land, Baker, Madeira; Conway, Keith, Lisbon. Ship London, Chambers, London. Ship Ranger, Cox, Quebec, Sally, Bailey, and Elizabeth, Abbott, Halifax.

Cleared—Ship Endeavour, Ellis, to Virginia; General Gage, Callard; and Discharge, Warner, Rhode-Island; Little Betty, Smith, St. Croix; Polly, Sears, Antigua; Liberty, Davis, Bermuda; Humbird, Cox, Rhode-Island; Liberty, Fen- ton; and Brig Concord, Brockway, Newfoundland. Ship Buck- annan, Cochran; and Peggy, Lawrence, Jun. Lisbon. Schooner Indefatigable, Tuttle, Halifax. Brig Bonn, Braft, Lisbon.

JOSEPH ALLICOCKE,

IS REMOVED

TO ROTTEN-ROW,

Next Door to Mr. Jacobus Van Zant's, and near the Coffee- House, where he continues to sell as good as usual.

MADEIRA; Port, Lisbon and other sweet

mericiff wines, claret, Frontinck and other sweet wines, rhenish, arrack, excellent old Jamaica spirit, White-India rum, French Brandy, Geneva; salad oil in bottles, velvet curks, teas, sugars, coffee, pepper, chocolate, &c. &c. And will be thankful for the continuance of the favours of his Customers.

For LONDON,

The SNOW HOPEWELL,

Capt. JAMES SMITH;

WILL sail with all possible

Speed: For Freight or

Passage, apply to John Murray,

or the Captain on board, at Murray's Wharf,

New-York, 25th May, 1770.

RUSSIA DUCK of the best Qua-

lity, being white and very heavy, to be sold, at a very low Price, for Cash, at the House of URIAH HENDRICKS, near the Custom-House.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Walter & Thomas Buchanan & Co.

COTTON and linen check handker-

chiefs, men's black ribb'd worked stockings, flower'd gauze aprons, and skirt lawn, together with a few pipes; hoghead and quarter casks of choice old Madeira and Ten- neriff wines; pickled salmon in tierces and barrels, hives oil in barrels, tamarinds in kegs, and Lisbon salt, at as low water measure as usual.

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP AMERICA,

Capt. WILLIAM HERVEY;

HAS excellent Accommodations

for Passengers, and is well

known for a prime Sailer: She will

sail this Month.—For Freight or

Passage, apply to WILLIAM NEILSON, JOHN

MURRAY, or the Captain on board.

15th May 1770.

ALL Persons having any Demands

on Peter Clapper, are desired to call and receive imme- diate Payment; and all those that are indebted to him, are also desired to come and make Payments, before the 1st of August, in order to prevent Trouble.

N. B. He has on Hand, a general Assortment of dry Goods, which he will sell at prime Cost, as he intends to quit the Business of dry Goods.

Run-away from the Subscriber in

Stratford, in Connecticut, on the 7th May, a Negro Man, nam'd Jack, of a middling Stature, pretends to be a Sur- geon, his fore Teeth out, with a large under Lip, goes a little leaning forward, and is left Handed: Had on or took with him, a darkish coloured Broadcloth Coat, and double breasted port red Jacket, and Leather Breeches, and a Pair blue Cloth Breeches; a Pair of Pumps, and a thick Pair of Shoes, and Brown Hat. The said Negro stole from his Master, about Half Johnanne's, Six Dollars; and a man Mares, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder with the Letter S, with a Cross on the Middle of it, with a Star on her Forehead, with a good braced Saddle and Bridle.—Whoever will apprehend the said Negro, and bring him to the Master to his Master, or without the Mares, if he is not to be found, shall have Seven Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by the Subscriber. All Masters of Vessels and others, are desired to carry off the said Negro, or harbour him, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of the Law. Dated at Stratford, May 15th, 1770.

20 35

POET'S CORNER.

THE following Verses were written on seeing a beautiful but cruel young Lady, at devotion in — Church.

MOST lovely, soul inchanting Maid,
Beauty's fairest form array'd,
Think you that Heav'n will pity thee
To one so pitiless as you?
And make you its peculiar care,
Except you hear another's pray'r?
The thought is vain, so pray no more;
Hear first yourself, and then implore.

J. A.

WANTS Employ,

A Person who hath taught School in the City of New-York, some Time ago, with much Approbation, and can be well recommended, would now willingly undertake, Instruction of Youth in a private gentleman's family, on moderate Terms, or teach a School, where there is a proper Vacancy. What he proposes to teach is, reading English with Propriety, and agreeable to the Rules of English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, vulgar and decimal, Book-keeping in the most modern and practical Manner Trigonometry, and Navigation. Enquire of the Printer.

Wants a Place,

A WET NURSE, who can be well recommended; enquire of the Printer.

JOSEPH AND THOMAS PEARSAI,
WATCH-MAKERS,

HAVE removed from the Place where they formerly lived, to the House nearly opposite, (where Haddock and Bowne lately lived) between Beckman and Burling's Slip; where they still continue their Business as usual.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 5th of June next, the house and lot of ground, with the storehouse on the rear, situate in Dock-Street, now in the possession of Mr. William Ludlow, next door to Mr. Henry Cuyler's being the most convenient stand for a Merchant of any in this City, the purchaser to receive the rent to the first of May next; bonds with good security will be taken for payment: An indisputable title will be given for the same.

New-York 9th May. 1770.

GEORGE BALL,

Being obliged to move until the Store in which he now lives, in Bayard Street, is rebuilt, will sell very low for Cash,

Penicill China.
TEA Table Sets complete,
Quart Bowls, 12s 6d.
Pint do.
Cream Jugs,
Sugar Dishes,
Tea Pot Stands,
Spoon Boats,
Flower Jars,
Quart Mugs,
3 Pint Coffee Pots,
Coffee Cups and Saucers,
Butter Plates,
Tea Cups and Saucers with Handles.
Burnt Image China.
Complete Tea Table Sets, (39 Pieces),
Gallon Bowls,
Three Quart do.
3 Pint do.
3 Pint do.
3 Pint do.
Chocolate do.
Cups and Saucers, (4 Sizes),
Tea Pots,
Cream Jugs with Covers,
Sugar Dishes,
Tea Pot Stands,
Cups and Saucers with Handles, large and small,
Odd Saucers, — Salt Sellers.
Blue and white China.
Table and Soup Plates,
Odd Saucers, — Salt Sellers,
Do. Cups, a Sizes,
Gallon Bowls,
3 Quart do.
3 Pint do.
3 Pint do.
3 Pint Coffee Pots,
3 Pint Bowls,
Butter Plates,
Large Cups and Saucers,
Small do.
Tea Pots, 3 Sizes,
Do. and Stands,
Spoon Boats,
Brown China.
Large Tea Pots,
Small do.
Slop Bowls,
Chocolate do.
3 Pint Coffee Pots.
White China.
Sugar Dishes,
Cream Jugs,
Flower Jars,
White Stone Ware.
Sets of Oblong Dishes,
Tureens, large and small,
Butter Tubs and Stands,
Worcester Pattern Salad,

Bowls and Stands, &c. &c.
Table and Butter Plates,
Jelly and Pudding Forms,
different Patterns.
Delph Ware.
Gallon Bowls, Bottles and Basons, large,
3 Quart Bowls,
2 do. do.
1 do. do.
Pint and Half Pint do.
Plates — Bowls and Basons, a Sizes,
Quart Mugs, — Pint & 3 Pint,
Sugar Dishes, &c.
Plain Glass Ware.
Gallon Decanters, — 3 Q. do.
2 Quart do. 1 do. do.
Wine and Water Glasses,
Wash Hand Glasses with Plates,
Beer Glasses,
Common Wine do.
Cruets, — Butter Tubs and Stands,
Punch Glasses with Handles,
Patty Pans, — Sugar Dishes, salt sellers and Linings,
Jelly and Bird Glasses.
Flower'd Glass.
Decanters, new Fashion,
Wine and Water, and Ale Glasses,
Neat Cut Salts,
Do. Cruets,
Bowls with Covers, a Sizes,
Odd Glasses with Silver Tops, for Cruet Stands,
Cruet Stands from rags, to 3.
Iron Ware from England.
Fish Kettles with Strainers, 3 Sizes,
Stew Pans, 3 Sizes,
Tin Patty Pans, 3 Sizes,
Gallon and 3 Quart Tea Kettles.
Queen Pattern Lamps.
Of the newest Patterns, very useful for sick Persons.
Tin Lamps that serves for several Uses,
Table Mats, a Sizes,
Pocket Steelyards,
Snuff Boxes,
Tob. do. with Burning Glasses
Japan'd Spectacle Cases,
Ivory Black, 3s. per Pound.
Brilliant Grindstones, at 6s. per Ton,
London Grindstones, several Sizes,
Best Velvet Corks,
Common do. 27 30

West-India RUM,

OF the best Quality, and a few Hogheads of Mascovado Sugar, TO BE SOLD by Cornelius P. Low in Wall-Street. 27 30

WILLIAM NEILSON,

IS removed to the House in which Messrs. Thompson and Alexander, lately lived, being the same formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Franks, in Great Dock-Street, near the Counties Market, where he hath for Sale on very low Terms.

A fresh Assortment of 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, just imported in the Brig Conway, from Newry. — Also,
A large Assortment of the following GOODS,
Cheap for READY MONEY.

DEEP and light blue, black, white, green, red, scarlet, brown, coffee, crimson, snuff, and drab coloured shalloons; black satinetts, gold and brown superfine muslinets, blue and bloom do. yellow and bloom do. yellow and brown do. orange and brown do. scarlet and bloom do. white and green do. yellow and green do. white and blue do. green and garnet do. a great variety of striped and printed linens and cottons, gold and red cross barr'd do. gold and blue do. garnet and copper-plate work'd do. red and black flower'd linens; cotton chintzes, two blues and gold colour'd do. flower'd and border'd printed handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. sewing silks of all colours, taylor's threads of the best quality, hair bindings, buttons; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 swanikin blankets; dark and light grey, brown, green, blue, crimson, red, scarlet, buff, coffee and brick colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 coatings; dark and light grey, brown, blue, green, scarlet, crimson and drab colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 naps; dark grey, brown, claret, coffee and mix'd frises and rattens; mix'd brown, drab and cloth colour'd double milled linseys and narrow cloths; also choice butter in firkins, &c. 16 28

N. B. The above goods will be sold on as low terms, as before the non-importation took place.

BOLTON.

BEGS Leave to inform the Public,

that he is removed to the NEW-YORK ARMS, in the Broad-Way, lately kept by Mr. George Burns, where his utmost Endeavours will be exerted to give Satisfaction to every Gentleman who may be pleased to frequent his House, which is repairing, and will be greatly improved.

The Stables which will be repaired, with Stalls for 30 Horses, are let to JAMES WATERMAN, whose constant Attention will be employed to oblige Gentlemen in that Department.

THOMAS BRIDGEN ATTWOOD,

HAS removed his Store from Nassau-Street to Dock-Street, next Door to Mr. Andrew Hamersly's, near the Counties-Market; where he has to sell, a general and fresh Assortment of Drugs and Medicines; also the most approved patented Medicine from the original Warehouse.

Country and Ship Orders will be punctually executed by him, Family Prescriptions faithfully made up, — and the Fare duly esteemed. 26 29

WAR Office, January 23. 1770.
WHEREAS it has been represented to The King, that there are at this Time several Deserters from the different Corps in His Majesty's Land Service, that by an Offer of His Majesty's gracious Pardon they might be induced to return to their Duty, and that such an Influence of His Royal Clemency might have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty is graciously pleased to grant His free Pardon to all Deserters from His Land Forces, under the following Limitations and Conditions.

1st, That such of the said Deserters as are now in Great Britain or Ireland, or in the Garrison of Gibraltar, or Island of Minorca, do surrender themselves on or before the 30th of June 1770, either to the Regiments to which they belonged, or to any others on those Stations, or to any recruiting Party of the Forces; the Deserters from the Cavalry to surrender to some Corps of the Cavalry, and Deserters from the Infantry, to some Corps of the Infantry.

2dly, That such Deserters as are now in North-America, the West-Indies, or Africa, do surrender themselves on or before the 31st Day of December 1770, to their respective Regiments, or to any others which may be stationed at the Places where such Deserters happen to be.

3dly, That they shall be entitled to the Benefit of this Pardon upon their declaring from what Corps they deserted, and consenting to enlist in the Corps to which they shall have surrendered.

4thly, And whereas it hath been represented to the King that many of the said Deserters, may have since enlisted into other Corps, and may be now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon, and to permit them to continue to serve in such Corps, upon their confessing their Desertion to their Commanding Officers.

5thly, And whereas it is probable that many of the said Deserters either from Age or Infirmities, may not now be fit to be received again into the Service, it is His Majesty's Pleasure that, upon such Deserters applying to the Commanding Officer of any Corps of the Land Forces, and confessing their Desertion, a Certificate shall be granted to them under the Regimental Seal, and signed by the Commanding Officer, of their having surrendered themselves agreeable to His Majesty's Pleasure herein signified, which Certificate shall entitle them to the full Benefit of this Pardon.

6thly, And whereas several of the said Deserters have been apprehended, and are now in Gaol or in Military Custody, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to them His Free Pardon, of which they are to have the full Benefit, upon their Arrival at their respective Regiments, or upon their being permitted to enlist in any other Corps of His Majesty's Land Forces.

By His Majesty's Command,
BARRINGTON.

WANTED,

A Young Man that understands waiting at Table, with a good Recommendation, Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer.

New-York, May the 1st, 1770.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his kind Customers and others, that he has removed his School opposite to Capt. Joseph Stiles; in the Street which leads directly from the Fly-Market to the Ofwego.

(26 29)

H. Hughes.

A HOUSE to be let, the upper

End of Bridge-Street, near the Fort — Inquire of JOHN HAMERSLY.

(26 30)

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of Pot-Baker's-Hill, Sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, wholesale and retail, at the lowest Prices, viz.

LONG French Corks, Cork Soles for Shoes, Best Velvet ditto, Corks for Women's Clogs, Common fine do, Swimming Corks, Phial do, Jary Stone, Mustard and Snuff Bottle Corks, With all Sorts of common Corks, Floats for Fishing Nets, N. B. Cork Jackets of different Prices, for Swimming, which has saved many from drowning, Bottle Corks at 1s. per Bag. 26 29

LATELY imported, and to be sold

exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEATING, at his Store between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens, with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours, Table cloths of different sizes, Shalloons, durants & tamemes, Clouting diaper, Bed bunts of different sizes, Hair and worsted pludies of different colours, Cottons, cotton chintzes and callicoes, Petticoats, silk twist and mohair, Persian, taffeties and lute-Grings, modes, pelongs & fattsins of all colours, Best twist and metal buttons, Fans or sabbath-day coolers, Broad and narrow binding, All sorts of ladies cloaks and Kneec garters, silk laces, Hatts, Leather and worsted mitts, A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons, Men's, women's, boys, and girls worsted stockings, Black laces, gymps and bugles, Breeches patterns of all colours, Thread and blond lace, Hofs's and Bristol shoes, Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs, Men's stout shoes, Cambricks and lawns, Best New-York made beaver, Ghenting and long lawns, Hatts, Red and check linen handkerchiefs, Best rainfins in casks, Check linen, dowlas and diaper, Good sauff, Lamphack, Log wood and red wood.

And several other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat assortment of military in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard, Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do. sheathing do. printing do. and writing do. all of this country manufacture: Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

THE imposition of a tax upon

goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself: Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means. — If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end proposed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary articles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles none is more necessary and considerable than paper, — nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given, — encouragement that it is in every one's power to give, — to the paper makers. — Without rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper. — There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be as the pains to save them — The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country, — if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the service they would do their country, in whose welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raise a quantity sufficient to answer the end, — And surely those who will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be so esteemed.

Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and sells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

From the DAILY WHILST the James's on came to the City whether the address or how it was aulcer said, he was a part of his office to his office to Mr. Sheriff Townshend (laughing) to be sure On Thursday following letter from "Gentlemen," "The King come yesterday to St. James receive application but as the presence, and pet am commanded to it is authenticated, When you fur questions, I shall sign pleasure.

Sheriffs of London

Friday, twenty went to St. James's the Lord in waiting told him that the King his Majesty's pleasure. Some came out, and enquired he was to tell his fresh message, or was answered with a meagrearies of State, mouth, came to the asked them, "whether, which was written Sheriffs. "We have Lord Weymouth whether you come or whether you can Sheriffs. "We letter!" Lord Weymouth per to send an answer Sheriffs. "We of London we have cannot communicate King, the subject Lord Weymouth. to an audience; but more accurate, to writing?" Sheriffs. "We of the Citizens' right King, and not to a mean that any of to be betrayed by our His Majesty's Lev at which time the Sheriffs, and Lord V understanding that, with a message see you as soon as the As soon as the Lord introduced into the not, as usual, receive Lord Rochford, and Mr. Sheriff Townshend their words: "May it please Majesty, your Majesty an answer by Secretaries of State; proposed to us by which we beg leave Majesty, we make don, by the direction hall legally assembled and Petition ject by their chie citizens of London ordered by them to their act." To which his Majesty the following words

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

ED,
that understands
a good Recommendation,
Encouragement, by apply-
18 21

York, May the 1st, 1770.
ER informs his
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stiles; in the Street which
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H. Hughes.

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the Fort:—Inquire of
JOHN HAMERSLY.

DEBUCK,
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Stone, Mustard and
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26 29

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—And surely those who
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to be so effected.

AN RAGS, by JOHN
Writing and Printing

Sorts of Printing
are inserted for

From the DAILY ADVERTISER of March 10.
WHILST the Sheriffs were waiting at St. James's on Wednesday, Lord D—b—h came to the City Remembrancer, and asked him whether the address, &c. was signed and sealed, or how it was authenticated! The Remembrancer said, he was a city officer, and that it was no part of his office to give Lord D—b—h an answer to his question. Lord D—b—h then went to Mr. Sheriff Townshend, and asked him, whether the business which brought him there was not new and singular; and whether the city had ever presented a remonstrance to a K— before? Mr. Townshend replied with another question, did ever a K— of E— before turn a deaf ear to the petition of 30,000 freeholders, and his back on those who presented them? Lord D—b—h then asked what made a corporate act? Mr. Townshend (laughing) answered, an act of the corporation to be sure.

On Thursday evening the Sheriffs received the following letter from Lord Weymouth.

"Gentlemen, St. James's, March 8, 1770.

"The King commands me to inform you, in consequence of the message which you brought yesterday to St. James's, that he is *always ready* to receive application from *any of his subjects*; but as the present case of address, remonstrance, and petition, seems entirely new, I am commanded to enquire of you in what manner it is *authenticated*, and what the *nature of the assembly* was, in which this measure was adopted?—When you furnish me with answers to these questions, I shall signify to you his Majesty's further pleasure.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
Sheriffs of London

Humble servant,
WEYMOUTH."

Friday, twenty minutes after twelve the Sheriffs went to St. James's, about one, Lord Bolinbroke, the Lord in waiting, came: The Remembrancer told him that the Sheriffs of London were attending his Majesty's pleasure, and that they required an audience. Some time after, Lord Bolinbroke came out, and enquired of the Sheriffs whether he was to tell his Majesty that they came with a fresh message, or with a message? The Sheriffs answered with a message. Soon after the two Secretaries of State, Lord Rochford and Lord Weymouth, came to the Sheriffs. Lord Weymouth asked them, "whether they had received his letter, which was written by his Majesty's order?"

Sheriffs. "We have."

Lord Weymouth. "His Majesty desires to know whether you come in consequence of that letter; or whether you come on any fresh business?"

Sheriffs. "We come in consequence of that letter?"

Lord Weymouth. "Would it not be more proper to send an answer in writing through me?"

Sheriffs. "We act ministerially. As Sheriffs of London we have a right to an audience, and cannot communicate to any other person than the King, the subject of our message."

Lord Weymouth. "I do not dispute your right to an audience; but would it not be better, and more accurate, to give your message to me in writing?"

Sheriffs. "We know the value and consequence of the Citizens' right to apply immediately to the King, and not to a third person: and we do not mean that any of their rights and privileges shall be betrayed by our means."

His Majesty's Levee began at a quarter past two, at which time the two Secretaries came to the Sheriffs, and Lord Weymouth said, "His Majesty understanding that you come ministerially authorized with a message from the city of London, will see you as soon as the Levee is over."

As soon as the Levee was over, the Sheriffs were introduced into the King's closet. The King did not, as usual, receive them alone, but Lord Gower, Lord Rochford, and Lord Weymouth, were present. Mr. Sheriff Townshend addressed his Majesty in these words:

"May it please your Majesty.

"When we had last the honour to appear before your Majesty, your Majesty was graciously pleased to promise an answer by one of your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; but we had yesterday *Questions* proposed to us by Lord Weymouth, in answer to which we beg leave humbly to inform your Majesty, that the application which we make to your Majesty, we make as Sheriffs of the city of London, by the direction of the Livery in Common-hall legally assembled. The Address, Remonstrance and Petition, to be presented to your Majesty by their chief magistrate, is the act of the citizens of London in their greatest Court; and is ordered by them to be properly authenticated as their act."

To which his Majesty was pleased to reply in the following words:

"I will consider of the answer you have given me."

Whereupon the Sheriffs withdrew.

When the Sheriffs went into the closet the city remembrancer, according to his office and duty, would have attended them; but Lord B—h—h shoved him back; insisting upon it, that he had no right to go in, and should not enter there. When the Sheriffs audience was ended, the Remembrancer, like a man, an Englishman, and a worthy officer of a great and powerful city, very spiritedly and properly told Lord B—h—h, that his Lordship had done wrong; for that as Remembrancer, attending the Sheriffs, he had a right to enter the closet with the Sheriffs. Lord B—h—h said, perhaps it might be so; but that he had never been in waiting on such an occasion before, and hoped never should again.

It is generally allowed to have been a very indecent thing in the Sheriffs of London, to post in the manner they did from the city to St. James's the moment the Livery passed the vote for the Remonstrance, and to press upon his Majesty at an hour, they must know, would be unseasonable.

L O N D O N,

March 12. Yesterday there was a great Levee at St. James's.

Yesterday Morning the Lord Mayor ordered Summons's to be issued for a Common-hall to receive the Sheriffs' report, and his Majesty's answer; but the following Letter being last Night received by the Sheriffs of London, the Summons will not now be delivered till after To-morrow.

St. James's, March 12, 1770.

Gentlemen,
"The King has commanded me to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure that he will receive on Wednesday next, at two o'clock, in the Afternoon, the Address Remonstrance and petition, which you have informed his Majesty is to be presented by the chief Magistrate of the City of London.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
Sheriffs of London,
Humble Servant,
WEYMOUTH."

Notice has accordingly been given to the Lord Mayor, the City Representatives in Parliament, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common council, Livery, Recorder and City Officers, to attend the Delivery of the said Remonstrance To-morrow.

March 7.
Yesterday at noon there was a very numerous Common-hall of the Livery of the city of London at Guildhall, agreeable to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor's precept on that occasion.

At one o'clock the Lord Mayor, attended by two Sheriffs, Sir William Stephenfon, and Mr. Alderman Trecothick, with the city officers, entered the hall, from the Council-chamber; and after the common Cryer had opened the Hall, and proclaimed silence, the Lord Mayor came forward on the Hustings, and spoke to the following effect.

Gentlemen of the Livery,

"I have convened you together on this day, at the requisition of the committee of the Livery of this city, as well as the advice of the Aldermen and Common-council; and, I hope, from the specimen you gave of your decorum and liberal behaviour at the last Common-hall, every thing will be alike conducted this day. The cause of your meeting proceeds from our repeated grievances; such as the number of Placemen in the House of Commons, the mal-administration of evil counselors, and, above all, the freedom of elections being violated—that basis of our constitution, that birth-right of every Englishman: I therefore hope you will consider duly of all these, in which you may expect every assistance from the chief magistrate of this city, who I look upon to be the servant of the public."

"He said he was glad to see so great a number of the livery in the hall; and looking round him, asked, Do these look like *base born*, or the *scum of the earth*, as they had been insolently called, in common, with their fellow-subjects by the hirings of the ministry; but men whom the ministry hired with the public money, to abuse the people."

Mr. Lovel next stood forth; and addressing himself to the hall expatiated upon the necessity of a remonstrance: At this time, says he, *when the public money is so shamefully squandered on useless placemen and pensioners, who swarm about our streets in as great numbers as the locusts and caterpillars did in the kingdom of Egypt.*

The common Serjeant then asked, whether it was their pleasure, the remonstrance (which he then had in his hand) should be read; on which the whole hall cried out, "read, read." The town clerk then came forward, and read the re-

monstrance, entitled, *The address, petition, and remonstrance of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, in Common hall assembled, to his Majesty*; which substantially complained of the disregard shewn their former petitions, enumerated several unconstitutional proceedings, and concluded by praying a removal of the present m—rs, and a d—st—n of the present P—t.

After this was twice read by the town clerk, the common cryer collected the approbation of the hall by holding up of hands, when every hand was up, except one, which, upon some people saying was a mistake, the Lord Mayor desired personally to ask the person; who answered, "It was not, for he dissented intentionally." It was Mr. Bedell in Basing-Lane.

We have likewise received the following account, which, as it differs in some parts from the above, we have likewise laid before you our readers:

The aldermen present were, the Lord-Mayor, Sir William Stephenfon, Barlow Trecothick, Esq; the Sheriffs Townshend and Sawbridge. As the court was called by desire of the corporation, it was opened in the usual form by the town clerk.

The Lord-mayor addressed the hall in a strong, nervous, fluent and constitutional speech, and exhorted the livery to exert themselves for the preservation of the legal rights of this country, in support of the constitution, in defence of the King, and present establishment of the Royal Family; and at the conclusion earnestly requested they would behave with calmness and candour, and promote every measure that might tend to preserve peace, decency and good order.

Mr. Lovel then produced a paper entitled "An address, petition, and remonstrance to the King," and moved that it be now read.

The question for reading being carried, the town clerk was desired to read it, who immediately complied therewith; it was desired he would read it a second time, which he did, much to their satisfaction: The questions were as follow:

First, To agree with the address, petition and Remonstrance as then read.

Second, That it be fairly transcribed, signed by the town clerk, and presented to his Majesty.

Third, That the Lord-mayor, the city representatives in Parliament, the court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs and Common-council, attended by the Recorder and city Officers, be desired to present this remonstrance to his Majesty.

Fourth, That the Sheriffs attended by the Remembrancer, do wait on his Majesty to learn when he will be pleased to receive it.

Fifth, That the thanks of the Livery be given to the chairman and committee of the Livery, for their firm and steady conduct in this important business.

Sixth, That the thanks of the Livery be returned to the Right Hon. the Lord-mayor, for his distinguished, spirited, and patriotic conduct.

All the above questions were carried unanimously, except the two first, which had one hand against them.

The Hall was then dissolved in the usual manner, and the Livery retired with great order and decorum.

An Evening paper says, "In order to rob the Livery's remonstrance of its weight as much as possible, we are assured a protest is preparing, and persons to sign it, now canvassing for."

An account of the proceedings at the Court of Aldermen, on the 13th of March.

YESTERDAY at the Court of Aldermen there were present the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Alfop, Sir Charles Asgill Sir Richard Glynn, Sir William Stevenson, Mr. Harley, Mr. Turner, Sir Henry Banks, Mr. Trecothick, Mr. Peers, Mr. Nash, Mr. Halifax, Mr. Shakespeare, Sir James Esdaile, Mr. Plumb, Mr. Kennet, Mr. Kirkman, Mr. Townshend, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Roffiter, Mr. Bird.

Sir Robert Ladbroke said, that a paper had been agreed to in Common-hall, which had a false title, and likewise began with a falsehood, for it was called, the address, remonstrance, and petition of the Lord Mayor, Alderman, &c. and began with "We have already in our petition, &c."

He therefore made the following motion:

"That a paper, entitled the address, remonstrance, and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of the city of London, having been lately signed by the town clerk, whereby the public might be misled to consider this Court as parties thereto; this Court, in vindication of their own honour, and of the constitution of this city, think fit to declare, that the authenticating any address, remonstrance, petition, or resolution of any meeting of the Livery, by the official signature of the town clerk is not warranted by law or usage."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Alfop: Upon which Mr. Townshend rose, and said, he was much surprised (that is, as much as any thing moved by those worthy Aldermen could surprise him) to hear such a motion made there; a motion by which the Court of Aldermen were called upon to decide upon the rights of the whole Livery of London, rights which were not dependent on the will or opinion of the Aldermen. He said, he did not doubt but that many gentlemen there might be very sorry that the NEGATIVE power, so unjustly assumed, had been taken from that Court, or that even the right of election of representatives, still remained to the Livery. He observed, that the Aldermen were summoned to attend at the Common-hall, and do make a part of all other Common-halls which are periodically convened; therefore that every act of a Common hall is the act of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, who are all summoned, and do altogether compose a Common-hall; however, that if any of the Aldermen disliked the proceedings of the Common-hall; they should have attended, and there made their objections, which it would have been much more candid and honourable to have done, than to suffer the citizens to do what they might think proper, merely to have an opportunity of condemning the measure afterwards in an inferior Court, not competent to decide on the act of the whole body, of which the Court of Aldermen only made a part. But he said, it was most of all extraordinary that gentlemen should propose to that Court to determine in a moment on the rights of the Livery at large, and the powers of a Common hall, without producing any precedents, or authority for such determination; without any previous examination of records or city books; without shewing from whence they themselves claimed that power of controlling the acts of what, he had been well informed, was the greatest of all city Courts. Mr. Townshend therefore concluded, that he hoped the Lord Mayor had too great a regard for the rights of the whole city, to suffer such a question to be put in the Court of Aldermen before they had first made out clearly their own competency and power of control.

Mr. Sawbridge then said he was not at all surprised at this motion; for he had heard of certain gentlemen who had a meeting at a tavern in St. Pauls Church-yard, for the purpose of drawing up a protest against the proceedings of the city; but that finding their protest to go on very heavily, he supposed this motion was now intended to answer the same ministerial purpose.

The Lord Mayor then declared that he was bound to preserve and protect equally the rights of all the citizens; that it was well known not to be the first time that the Court of Aldermen had not only attempted, but actually usurped the rights and powers of the citizens at large; that therefore he would never while he sat in that chair permit them to renew those attempts, or decide upon the rights of other men: nor would he put any such question as that proposed by Sir Robert Ladbroke, until the city records had been searched, in order to see what the rights of the citizens of London were, and what precedents shall appear to explain the powers of the Court of Common-council, Court of Mayor and Aldermen, and of the Livery in Common-hall assembled. He added, that he was sure the motion, was not originally the gentleman's who made it; that he was sure it was planned and written for him at the other end of the town by some gentlemen who perhaps thought it a master-stroke in politics to have such a question proposed by the father of the city.

Sir Robert Ladbroke did not reply. Sir Charles Agill declared his sentiments against the attempt made by those gentlemen to induce the Court of Aldermen to take upon themselves the power of determining in that manner *ex parte* against the rights of the collective body of the Livery of London; he said, the Aldermen should have made their objections at the Common-hall, of which they were notorious upon all occasions a part.

Mr. Trecothick likewise declared himself against Sir Robert Ladbroke's motion: he said he had, as an Alderman, attended the Common-hall; that he had never seen any part of the remonstrance before he came thither; that he thought the violation of the right of election a most gross and flagrant injury offered to every elector of G. Britain; and that upon the whole, he approved the address, remonstrance and petition; and as he had attended and approved the proceedings of the Common-hall, he should certainly manifest that approbation by attending their address, &c. to St. James's.

Ladbroke, Alfop, Halifax, Shakespeare, Turner, Bird, Roffeter, Kirkman, Nash and Harley, supported the Motion with their usual temper

and abilities, but without the shadow of an argument.

Mr. Harley asked the Lord Mayor whether he did absolutely refuse to put the question? The Lord Mayor answered, that he did absolutely refuse to put it; that he had given his reasons for such refusal; and would have the question and refusal with his reasons entered on record.

Mr. Harley objected to the entry; but it was ordered by the Lord Mayor to be done, and entered accordingly. The Lord Mayor then said, we will now proceed on other business. Mr. Harley said, No! Since he would not put that question, the Aldermen might retire.

The Lord Mayor then put the question, that James Shephard, attending that Court in order to be admitted a Broker, be called in. It passed in the negative. The Lord Mayor asked Mr. Alfop—Is there any reason for this? Mr. Alfop answered, No! my Lord Mayor; but if you will not put our question, he will put a negative on all other questions.

The Lord Mayor answered, If that is the case, and if the Court of Aldermen, will not suffer any business to be done here, I must do the necessary business of the city in the Common-council, which I am empowered to do.—Mr. Harley bowed.—He has practised sowing.—The question was then put for William Ward to be called in to be admitted a Broker. It passed in the negative.

The question was then put for Gabriel Anthony Ernst to be called in to be admitted a Broker. It passed in the negative.

Mr. Townshend then addressed himself to the Lord Mayor, and said, I insist upon a division, that we may see more clearly who are the gentlemen that stop all proceedings in this manner, and make this Court liable to a Mandamus from the persons so refused.

Messrs. Alfop, Nash, Harley and Sir Robert Ladbroke, said it must not be, for that the Aldermen never divided in that Court. Mr. Townshend then insisted that the hands would be held up and the number taken.

The gentlemen then said, No, No, let us put an end to all this and let the business go on. The three Brokers names was thereupon proposed again, and their admission voted unanimously.

After this very extraordinary behaviour Mr. Alfop smiled, and said it was only a joke.—We are afraid an Alderman's Joke will be hereafter proverbial.

We, the Aldermen of the city of London, whose names are hereunto subscribed, observing that the Address, Remonstrance, and Petition agreed upon by the Livery, who met at Guildhall on Tuesday the 6th of this instant March, is intitled, "The Address, Remonstrance and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London to the King's most Excellent Majesty," do declare, that we were not assenting to, nor even signified our approbation of the said Address, Remonstrance and Petition. Dated this 13th of March, 1770.

Robert Ladbroke,	Thomas Halifax,
Robert Alfop,	John Shakespeare,
Richard Glyn,	James Eldale,
Thomas Harley,	Samuel Plumbe,
Samuel Turner,	Barkley Kennett,
Henry Bankes,	J. Kirkman,
Richard Peer,	James Roffeter,
William Nash,	John Bird,

We are informed by a gentleman lately arrived from the continent, that above five weeks ago there were 26 ships of war at Cadix, near 20 of which are ships of the line, ready to put to sea at two hours notice; and several of their sails were actually bent; and that there were near the same number in the Caraccas, that would be ready to go to sea in a week.

A Great Personage in a late conference with a patriot nobleman, urged his dislike for the present mode of petitions. On which his Lordship said, you know, my liege, it has always been customary to address the throne for redress of grievances: to which his Majesty hastily replied, "The law of custom is the law of fools, but it shall never govern me."

The determination of yesterday's Council relative to the Remonstrance, is not yet known.

It is confidently reported at the West end of the town, that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, &c. will not be permitted to wait on his Majesty with the Remonstrance, especially as the dissenting part of the Aldermen and Livermen are determined to present a protest to the throne diametrically opposite to the sentiments therein contained; for which purpose, it is said, fourteen Aldermen and about sixty of the Common Council had a meeting yesterday; but that the day of their presenting it will be kept as secretly as possible, to avoid such kind of treatment as the Addresses lately met with.

We are informed that there were very warm debates

yesterday, in a great though private meeting, relative to the receiving or rejecting the Remonstrance, which was not then determined; but that the point is expected to be settled this day, and answer sent to the Lord Mayor.

Aldermen H—ley spoke with great warmth upon the subject, calling such a meeting *factions* and *seditions*, and said, "For his part as a member of P—, he would take the earliest opportunity of bringing all those who signed the Remonstrance to the bar of the H—e, to answer to such conduct." Upon which Mr. Sheriff T—d replied, "Why then, by God's blessing, you shall begin with me, as I am determined to be one of the first subscribers."

Disputes ran on the above occasion so high, that it was expected for some time, they would not have terminated in words.

It is said, "the Tower" has been warmly mentioned within these few days.

We hear that several Gentlemen in opposition are gone into the country to solicit Remonstrances.

We are told a number of Agents, employed by the Ministry, are gone down into the different counties and boroughs, in order to prevent any remonstrances taking place.

The Parliament, we hear, will not be prorogued till June.

Yesterday an express arrived from his Britannick Majesty's Consul General at Algiers, which, it is said, brings some very interesting intelligence.

A letter from Toulon mentions, that Mons. Bompart had received orders to put to sea with several men of war and frigates; and it was given out that their destination was for the coast of Barbary.

It is positively asserted that the land forces of the Spaniards posted at the Navannah amount to 12,000 men, besides a fleet all manned, stationed there, ready to act on the shortest notice.

We hear that Sir Edward Hawke, accompanied by some more of the Lords of the Admiralty, will set out soon, to take a survey of Milford Haven, which has long been esteemed one of the best ports in the kingdom for the stationing of a fleet in time of war.

Letters from Warsaw, dated Feb. 1, mention the news of the Russians being defeated near Bender, as confirmed, and that the remains of the corps under Prince Prozorowski, had passed the Niester, which occasioned great consternation.

Letters from Peterburgh mention, that the Empress has ordered proper persons to survey the ports on the Caspian Sea, and the parts adjacent to Kamtschatka, in order, as it is conjectured, to send a squadron into those parts, to assist the Persians, who, it is expected, will this spring, act offensively against the Turks.

According to recent letters from Venice, it was thought the Republick had at last suffered itself to be prevailed on to espouse the cause of the Grand Signior against the Russians; and it was said some Islands in the Morea were to be the price of this concession.

The French and Spaniards have warmly solicited the Grand Master of Malta, to keep an exact neutrality between the Turks and Russians.

In a late conference between a Great Personage and a late popular Commander, on the subject of his political principles, which have been lately altered, the former was so extremely pathetic in lamenting the loss of so valuable a servant, and expressed so much personal regard for him, that it drew tears from both parties.

March 10. It is observable, that a certain foreign ambassador, has for some weeks past discontinued all conferences with the ministry; and a rumour now prevails, that his residence here will be of no long continuance.

It is reported for certain, that the several armaments, now fitting out in the ports of the Mediterranean belonging to the French and Spaniards, are to form a combined squadron, in order to effectually chastise the insolence of the Barbary Corsairs.

'Tis even said with an air of authority, the Dey of Algiers will be the first object of resentment, in return for the many piracies and depredations committed by his cruisers on the subjects of their most Christian and Catholic Majesties.

Israel Wilkes, Esq; brother to the celebrated patriot, is appointed British consul at Aleppo, in Syria, and he and his family are now preparing for their voyage thither. This gentleman, who has never been in the opposition, had a place given him during the Earl of Bute's administration. He is a gentleman of very solid parts, and great abilities.

It is confidently asserted that Lord Mansfield will be made Chancellor very soon.

The Ministry it is said, from some late information, expect every day to receive an account of some hostile operations of a foreign Court; in a certain quarter of the world, where their force on the conclusion of the last war was very inconsiderable; but from some late augmentations has now become apprehensively formidable.

We hear a noble Lord's reasons for alledging that our inveterate enemies the French, have already struck an important blow, against this nation in a certain quarter of the globe, are actually preparing to be laid before an august assembly.

Last night, in consequence of the debates, a duel was fought at twelve two Gentlemen, seriously wounded, and possibly recover.

A bill, it is said, is now in the regulating of fishing resolutions of

It is said to be a vacant, till a certain in a particular place when, by a timely themselves a major

The Society of the King in order a plan Wilkes's debts.

From the Frontiers of the Turks extremely great, and forces to 300,000 men poses to command him and day making arms

Genoa, Jan. 27. The men of war and ready to sail as soon as the Mediterranean.

Warsaw, Feb. 10. On the Confederates it appears that many of the quiet life they lead undertake the Accom are now destroying the difficult to accommodate the Confederates.

Geneva, Feb. 16. Ygerous fediton broke the persons concerned and afterwards the Bu selves masters of the had been lost. Two began to fire, but did wounding a few. The General beat, Th under arms, and four the spot. The main thousand, all active, The four Syndics in of them to lay down their but the good countenar by a party of the Burge The ringleaders were t and it is imagined will several others who had expect to-morrow 600 is hoped, will put a fi

Constantinople, Dec. 1 to the Russian fleet, which are ready, and built. The Russian R conducted to Demotica to Ruzszyk.

Petersburgh, Feb. 6. here from General Ror the 15th of last month a between Gen. Podgoritz the enemy, different from consisting of 2000 infantry three Pachas, and cannon; they attacked but were happily routed Turks upon the field of this last affair several two waggons loaded with

Layczow, Feb. 2. A just brought to Count R 18th ult. a body of Ru 8000 Turks, of whom

Algiers, Feb. 23. The of his chebecs, one of had been taken by the of one of the vessels had consequence of his ship h ed by a French frigate ordered an embargo to in this harbour; and a French Consul, dispatched order to demand satisfac ceived.

[The Conclusion of C to the Remonstrance of taken out of our last of late News by a Ship vince, and into which in a regular way, can me as a fault, and like of sitting at Cam sider that I can see no the government, nor in for the court to meet at that I know it is his

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Last night, in consequence of an altercation respecting the debates in a respectable Assembly, a duel was fought at a tavern in Westminster, between two Gentlemen one of whom was so dangerously wounded, that it is thought he cannot possibly recover.

A bill, it is said, is preparing with all expedition, for the regulating all expulstatory and incapacitating resolutions of a certain assembly in futuro.

It is said to be a piece of profound policy in the M—y, not to fill up the offices that are now vacant, till a certain important question comes on in a particular place, for a final determination; when, by a timely distinction, they will secure to themselves a majority against all opposition.

The Society of the Bill of rights are now putting in order a plan for the total discharge of Mr. Wilkes's debts.

From the Frontiers of Turkey, Jan. 14. The Preparations of the Turks for the ensuing campaign are extremely great, and they intend to increase their forces to 300,000 men, which the Grand Visir proposes to command himself, and they are at work night and day making arms for the recruits.

Genoa, Jan. 27. Letters from Toulon advise, that the men of war and frigates at that port are getting ready to sail as soon as possible, in order to cruise in the Mediterranean.

Warsaw, Feb. 15. By letters that have been found on the Confederates taken prisoners by Col. Drewitz, it appears that many of them begin to be tired of the unquiet life they lead, and with some power would undertake the Accommodation of the troubles which are now distressing Poland, without which it will be difficult to accommodate matters between Russia and the Confederates.

Geneva, Feb. 16. Yesterday, at three, a very dangerous sedition broke out in this city. The design of the persons concerned in it was to murder the Council, and afterwards the Burgesses, and then to make themselves masters of the city. In half an hour more all had been lost. Two or three hundred had already begun to fire, but did no other mischief than slightly wounding a few. The alarm was then given, and the General beat. The garrison were in a moment under arms, and four of the seditious laid dead on the spot. The main body, which exceeded two thousand, all active, bold persons, was at Fourm. The four Syndics in office went there, and ordered them to lay down their arms. The Insurgents refused; but the good countenance of the garrison, supported by a party of the Burgesses, obliged them to surrender. The ringleaders were taken and committed to prison, and it is imagined will lose their heads, as well as several others who have just been apprehended. We expect to-morrow 600 men from Nyon, which, it is hoped, will put a final stop to this unhappy affair.

Constantinople, Dec. 18. We intend opposing here, to the Russian fleet, nineteen ships of war, eight of which are ready, and the rest on the point of being built. The Russian Resident, with his retinue, is conducted to Demotica; and Count Porocki, with his, to Ruzzyk.

Petersburg, Feb. 6. Yesterday a Courier arrived here from General Romanow with advice, that on the 15th of last month a second engagement happened between Gen. Podgoritschay, and another party of the enemy, different from those of the preceding day, consisting of 2000 infantry and 6000 cavalry, headed by three Pachas, and supported with nine pieces of cannon; they attacked our troops near Tofchany, but were happily routed after leaving above 1000 Turks upon the field of battle. We have taken in this last affair several standards, some cannon, and two waggons loaded with powder.

Lutyczow, Feb. 2. A Courier from Moldavia has just brought to Count Romanow advice, that on the 18th ult. a body of Russians had attacked near Fora 8000 Turks, of whom 3000 were left dead on the spot.

Algiers, Feb. 23. The Dey understanding that two of his chebecks, one of 24, and the other of 30 guns, had been taken by the Spaniards, and that the Capt. of one of the vessels had been obliged to surrender, in consequence of his ship having been previously damaged by a French frigate, was so irritated, that he ordered an embargo to be laid on all the French ships in this harbour; and after severely reproaching the French Consul, dispatched a vessel to Marseilles, in order to demand satisfaction for the insult he had received.

[The Conclusion of Governor Hutchinson's Reply to the Remonstrance of the House of Representatives, taken out of our last to make Room for a Paragraph of late News by a Ship just arrived.]

vince, and into which a due enquiry was making in a regular way, can never be justly imputed to me as a fault, and though you profess your dislike of sitting at Cambridge, yet when you consider that I can see nothing in the constitution of the government, nor in law, to make it necessary for the court to meet at any one certain place, and that I know it is his Majesty's pleasure I should

meet you at Cambridge, I flatter myself you will concur with me in opinion, that I am under obligations to hold the Court there; especially if you attend to my commission, which has been published and is on record; for in express words I am authorized and empowered to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and authorities contained in the commission to the governor, according to such instructions as are already sent, or hereafter shall from time to time be sent to him, or as I shall receive from his Majesty. Your exception therefore, if it has any grounds, ought to be made to the Commission, and not to my acts in the due execution of it.

There are no other parts of your remonstrance which can with any propriety be applied to me; they extend much farther, to the authority of the King and of the Parliament. I am sure no advantage can arise from my engaging in a controversy with you upon those points. I have industriously avoided it. I have avoided giving you any occasion for it. I wish you had avoided seeking the occasion. It is incumbent on me to transmit this remonstrance to be laid before his Majesty, when I transmit the other proceedings of the session: I shall do it without any Comment: It needs none. Council-Chamber, T. HUTCHINSON. Cambridge 16th April, 1770.

TO BE SOLD, NOT for any Fault, but because she is with seal, (supposed to be by a black Stallion, lately Capt. Chadwick's, as they got loose together once last Year on Governor's Island) a Chestnut MARE, that formerly belonged to Dr. More, of the 16th Regiment, warranted sound.—Inquire of the Printer. 16 19

TO BE LET, on LEASES for ever, In Lots of 300 Acres each; A Tract of rich land, in the island of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; no part of said tract is above a mile and a half from navigable water.—Also another tract of land round the Bay of Trecedie, the best situation for fishing round the whole island, and the land fertile. A rich soil: This last will let in leases for a term of years; there is a great quantity of cleared ground on it, with many houses; the cleared land will be let in such proportions as to enable every settler to maintain his family and stock, by his farm, from the first settling. For further particulars, inquire of the printer. None need apply but such as can pay their own passage and other necessary expenses. 16 19

RICHARD NORRIS, STAY-MAKER, from LONDON, MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waiscoats, German jackets and slips, after the newest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting. N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance, and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lot's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 16 19

To be sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, On Friday the 18th of May, on the Premises, or at private Sale any time before 1

A Grift-Mill, standing on a good Stream, a large Dwelling House, built of Stone, and a Barn, together with about 148 Acres of Land, lying at a Place commodiously called Charles-Town, in the Precinct of Haverstraw, Orange County; About 80 or 90 Acres of the Land is cleared, Part whereof is exceeding good Meadow Ground, on which there is annually, about 50 Loads of Hay made: There are on the Lands, two Orchards of about 100 bearing Apple Trees: The Buildings stand contiguous to where a public Road meets, and in a very public Part of the Country.—For further Particulars, inquire of JOHN HARING, at Orange-Town. 15 18

TO BE SOLD, A Plantation, in the Township of Middletown, whereon is the noted Watering Place, on the High Lands of Navesink; It contains about One Hundred Acres, the greatest Part Wood Land: There is on said Plantation, a good Dwelling House, with a good Stone Cellar under the same, a good Kitchen, and an Out-House, a young bearing Orchard of good Fruit, likewise a considerable Number of other Fruit Trees—such as Peaches, Plums and Cherries; the Land is tolerably good for Grain, and Plenty of Fish and Clams, to be had in the Season, within a small Distance from the Door. It is commodiously situated for a Tavern, as a great Number of Watermen resort there in the Summer Season.—Whoever inclines to purchase, for further Particulars, may apply to JOHN STOUT, living on the Premises, by whom a good Title will be given, to any Purchaser. 16 19 Middletown, April 12, 1770.

TO BE LET, THE House in Beaver-Street, in which Col. Reid lives:—Inquire at the House. 16 19

TO BE LET, From the first of MAY, A House in Maiden-Lane, opposite to Mr. Burger's Brew House, with seven fire places, a good yard a pump of excellent water, and a good cistern: Inquire of the Printer hereof. 14 18

TO BE SOLD, Upon as reasonable Terms, as they sold before the Agreement for not importing Goods from Great Britain.—at ABEEL and BYVANCK'S, Near Coenties-Market, A considerable Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—A S L S O.

BEST Powder, to the Holland, German Steel, Large Iron Tea Kettles, Bar Iron, Do. Stew Pans, 24d. Nails by the Cask, Do. Dripping Pans, Do. sorted, by the smaller Do. Skillets, Dogs, Waggon Quantity, at the usual and Cart Boxes, Price, Iron and Box Coffee Mills, Copperas, Butter by the Firkin, Allum, Chisels sorted, superior in Chalk by the Ck. Quality to those imported Bar Lead, from Great Britain, and at Iron Pots and Kettles, equal a left Price. They have also finishing off, at the Manufactory in this Province, a large Parcel of Siches, superior in Quality to those imported. N. B. They receive Pennsylvania Money in Payment for Goods. 16 19

To be SOLD, by MANUEL MYERS, In Stone-Street, NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of the best quality cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 16 19

To be SOLD, by NICHOLAS BOGART, In the Broad-Way, near Ofwego-Market; L Ondon long pipes, TD lours and prices, A variety of Scot's thread, Bath rugs, rascens, frises, by the ounce or pound, and half thicks, Scot's stuff in bladders, or Penistons flannels, long ells, by the lb. German serge, Felt hats, men and boys castor ditto, Rateens, shalloons, durants, White Chapel round and Calimancoes, tammys, variety square pointed needles, of shags, velvets, Everlastings, serge de nimes, Knitting needles, Jews harps, Satinets, Horn combs, and ivory fine Stocking patterns, variety of teeth'd ditto, Sewing silks, Pastboard and silk stay laces, Buttons, twist, coloured Thread, buckram, Cruels and English worsteds, Coat bindings, quality bindings, Calicoes, stamp linen and silk ferrets, cottons, white calicoes, Galoons, yellow canvas for working samplers, Mullins and French cottons, Writing paper, ink-powder, Long lawns, cambricks, and and primers, Plain lawns, Palters, Dilworth's spelling A variety of thread laces, and New testaments and bibles, Darning threads, Dutch folio bibles, Ell & yard wide plain gauze, A variety of Dutch books for teaching children, Ell black gauze, love and Yard, 13-8, 6-4, and 7-8 checks, love ribbons, Nankeens, by the piece, Silk and leather womens Hoses, Bristol, Irish, and Worsted and leather womens 1 childrens shoes, mitts, Southong and bohea tea, Holland bedticks, 7-4 and Cotton, Pepper, coffee, chocolate, 6 4 bunts, and powder blue, Best China cups and saucers, Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and mace, Poplins, worsted damasks, & Also, a complete set of the Broad-cloths of various co- 16 19

Ogdens, Laight, & Company, VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE, Newark, East New-Jersey.

ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other castings usually made at their furnaces; such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, grids, pyre-pans of various sizes, potash kettles and sugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath Roves for burning coal, iron Roves for work-shops and ships cabins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes, half hundred and smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and the construction of their furnace, manner of working, and moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not superior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general superior to English hammers, &c. Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at the furnace in Newark, New-Jersey, castings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above persons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

NEW-YORK, May 17.

Some private Letters by the Packet, say, all the New-York Vessels are about to return home in Ballast, but that the Boston Ships on the Assurance of all the Duties, except that upon Tea, being repealed, are about to take in Goods as formerly;—Neither public nor private Advertisements mention any Thing of Lord Dunmore, our new Governor, except one Letter, which says he was gone to Scotland.

By Letters from London, it appears, that the Duties on Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, were taken off the Duty on Tea remains. On the 5th of March, when the Affair came on in a great Assembly, L. N. began the Debate, saying, the last Year the Ministry had in Consideration the Complaints of the Americans against the late Duties, and were of Opinion that such of them as were laid upon British Manufactures were uncommercial, and ought to be repealed. This was signified to the Colonies by a Circular Letter; notwithstanding which, they had been very refractory, and had entered into illegal Combinations hurtful to themselves as well as their Mother Country; and thereby they were intitled to no Favour. Nevertheless the Merchants of London trading to America, had given in a Petition upon this subject, and this Day was appointed to consider it, he was content that the Duties on Glass, Painters Colours and British Paper, should be repealed upon commercial Principles only. But he would not consent to the Repeal of the Duties on Tea, not only because it was not a British Manufacture, but because it was insisted upon in the Way of denying the Right of Parliament to tax the Colonies. It was not consistent with the Policy, Dignity or Honour of Great-Britain to give Way to the Obstinacy of America. He was not at all influenced by the American Affiliations; they must be broke up; they had already brought Distress on that Country, by the rise of Goods, and great Quantities of Goods were now going over. But as he was in the Cabinet when the Circular Letter was advised, though he had doubts of the Propriety of it, he thought himself obliged to make good the Assurance it had given, tho' the Americans had forfeited the Benefit of it; and if it was not for this Obligation, perhaps he should have thought otherwise of the Proposal he made now. The Americans complained without Reason, and had forgot the many Indulgences of Great-Britain, in giving Bounties upon almost every Thing imported from America. He added that there was a Treaty with the East India Company depending, which might possibly in its Consequences, produce a Repeal of the Duty upon Tea; but he would engage for nothing. L. N. was the only Person on the Side of the Ministry that spoke in Favour of the partial Repeal; tho' some Ministerial Men spoke against any Repeal.

Mr. B. C. F. D. L. D. M. moved for an amendment, so as to include the whole Act, urging that the Americans would not be satisfied without it; therefore the keeping the Duty upon Tea was uncommercial, as it would hurt the Commerce of Great Britain.

Gov. P. spoke to the same purpose, and said he did not ask the repeal as a Favour to America; not to repeal would be a Favour to Americans, as it would make them industrious, and raise Manufactures: He proposed it as a commercial Object in Favour of this Country. He denied that the Affiliations were at an end, and offered to produce letters to show they were not, and he justified the legality of them. He complained that the Military was put above the Civil Power, and said that if any Minister would maintain that superiority, he pledged himself that he would impeach him.

Col. M. C. Y. spoke next, and said, that the Repeal of the Stamp-Act had made the Americans wanton in their Claims against Great Britain. That three Quarters of the Bostonians would be against the Combinations, if they could act for themselves. That notwithstanding the Cry against the Troops, many prayed for their Continuance for the sake of the Money they brought in. That the Military were so far from being superior to the Civil, it was the very reverse;—for when a Soldier had committed a trivial Crime, the Justices first fined him more than he could pay, and then told him for Non-payment. That the most illegal Part of the Conduct of the Americans arose from the Encouragement they received from hence.

Mr. G. N. V. le said, that the Question put him under great Difficulties. He had always disapproved of this Act, and thought it an improper one. But he was convinced that the Repeal of it at this Time and under the present Circumstances, would give a Wound to the Authority of Great Britain. If he should vote against the Repeal he should show his Approbation of an Act which he did not like; if he voted for the Repeal, he should appear to assent to the Pretensions of the Americans, which he could not approve of: He had therefore nothing to do but to decline voting at all. He accordingly left the House with some of his Friends.

It is said that several other Members spoke, and among them two leading Men in the ministerial Party, against any Repeal at all. The first Question was for the Repeal of the whole Act, when it passed pro 142, con 104, Majority 38. The second Question was for the Repeal of Glass, Colours and British Paper: There were some Nays, but not enough to encourage a Division. There was upon this Occasion, as upon the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, a great Departure from the Arrangement of Parties, and therefore it is probable that there was no Desire on either Side to distinguish the Voters.

List of Letters remaining in the General Post-Office New-York, April 1770, not before advertised.

WILLIAM Auning, Mary Arthur, Elizabeth Ailsworth, Mary Aynsworth, John Aldington, Mr. Aldridge, Mr. Artillery, Lieut. Aylmar, Sally Archer.

(B) Capt. John Bryson, George Birks, William Bynon, Robert Brown, Garret Barron, James Boaner, John Brown, William Bywater, Capt. David Betton, Francis Burk, Robert Bryan, a, Thomas Brown, Elias Bland, Jacob Blackwell, a Long-Island, William Benson, Philip Burger, John Baster, Roger Barnes, Staten-Island, Thomas Barker, Long-Island, Lewis Byas, Ann Bereus, Esopus, Charles Barry, Nathaniel Burwash, Doctor William Bryant, Elizabeth Beavans, Captain Joseph Bradley, William Bellamy, Doctor Richard Bagley, Alexander Buchanan, Eyert Bancker, Jun. Rev. John Beard, James Bigham, Salisbury, Capt. Samuel Boyd, Francis Bergen, Robert Brown, 3 Deal Castle, Widow Banks.

(C) Capt. Camble, James Carlson, Jos. Cooks, John Cameron, Squire Clemence, Orange County, Daniel Crowther, Catharine Cornwall, Alexander Crookshanks, William Cunningham, Long-Island, Isaac Chambers, John Cann, William Cattell, Esq, Capt. Philip Carey, Frances Child, John Craig, Ringwood, Thomas Cook, a, John Currie, Captain

Samuel Corry, Robert Crosby, Doctor Chovett, Duncan Campbell, James Cairnes, Major Daniel Campbell, Josiah Crane, Hugh Cofgrave, Miss Polly Clare, Mr. Cumming, Peter Carey, John Clair, Thomas Conly, Aaron Cardoca, John Cooridge.

(D) Pedro Demondosa Demundo, Capt. William Dean, Patrick Doran, Jos. D St. Croix, John Dewiat, Thomas Dalphin, Ringwood, Barent Deklyn, Johan Jacob Diehel, Eleonor Daniel, Robert Delastre, James Davis, Richard Derivies, Orange Town, David Dougall, James Dunlap, Billy Douglass, Monsieur Delvigne, Monsieur Danvure, William Darlington, Aaron De Jonge, Robert J. Dunn, Patt Dicol.

(E) William Ellis, Francis Edwards, Samuel Edmonds, Capt. John Eaton, Thomas English, Richard Ellis.

(F) Martha Fagg, John French, Mary Fletcher, James Fraiser, Capt. Roger Fagg, John Ferroll, Miss Keat Gavin, Thomas Finly, Joseph Finley.

(G) James Gordon, the Rev. James Groaton, Long-Island, Henry Goff, Isaac Gouverneur, Lemuel Gulline, Shrewsbury, Thomas Green, Thomas Graves, Long-Island, John Giffard, Staten Island, William Gray, Little Britain, Mr. Gautier, John Gill, Lydia Galley, Eleazer Grainger, Henry Gaudie, Peter Wharton Gregory.

(H) Jellou Homfray, Capt. Samuel Hallet, Hell-Gate, Thomas Harris, John Hamilton, The Rev. Noah Hammond, Long-Island, George Hannay, James Heaton Long-Island, Peter Huggietford, White Plains, David Holliday, a New-Windfor, John Halting, John Holliday, Mr. Bartley, Robert Hoy, James Hallworth, Peter Hafenclevery, a Jacob Heeth, James Howard, a, William Horsfield, Thomas Highate, Robert Hyppur, Samuel Hallowell, Celia Malcro, Robert Hoakly, Elizabeth Hardisty, Capt. Peter Huffy, a, Robert Harpur, William Harleha, George Himmeisburger, Matthew Hopkins, Capt. Samuel Huggs, John Horfer, Johan Tecovig Tienhard, Israel Horsfield, Long-Island, Mr. Hodgfen, James Harford, John Haines, Joseph Hurthoufe, Henry Holland, George Hanks, Thomas Hiatt, Isaac Hay.

(I) John Jones, Mr. Johnin, Widow Joyce, Long-Island, Isaac Israel, a, Mrs. Jannan, Mr. Jackson, Robert Jameson, Little Britain.

(K) Philip Kinsey, Ann Maria Danelin nee Kaftenhuber, William Kennedy, Walkill, John Kennedy, William Kellor, Thomas Kinyan, William Kennedy, Dennis Keunedy.

(L) Joseph Lloyd, Queen's Village, Benjamin Lester, Long-Island, Isaac Levy, 3, John Leatham, James Lamacey, Mark Lynch, 3, Peter Long, Mr. Lepper, Dirck Lefsen, Benjamin Lawrence, Long-Island, Samuel Lafen, John Lonergan, John Law, John Lockard, Robert Leonard, Robert Laing, John Liddle, John Leatherbarrow, Alexander Lellie, Mr. Levoir.

(M) George McCoy, 3, Patt M'Manus, George Muirfon, Long-Island, Jonathan Mills, Long-Island, Matthew Marcell, Monsieur Meine, Robert Manley, Alexander M'Gumry, Joseph Marschall, James Mills, Charles Murray, David M'Conethy, Andrew M'Farlin, David Morris, Doctor Samuel Martin, Elizabeth Moon, Jacob Myers, Annes M'Donald, Mr. Mulline, Thomas Morrison, Walkill, Mr. M'Neil, Thomas M'Cuna, David Mitchell, Angus M'Donald, John Martin, John M'Gillivra, Benjamin M'Connell, William Miller, Allen M'Dougall, Ulster County, Alexander Mercer, James M'Keekene, George Murray, Rob Mills.

(N) Capt. John Neil, Long-Island, Monsieur De Nicholson, Abraham Nifson, Trevor Newland, Valentine Nutter, Michael Nallor, Robert Nifmoth, Miss Abigail Nicholls.

(O) Doctor Jacob Ogden, Long-Island, William Obrien, William Oliver, Samuel Osborn.

(P) Robert Perry, James Prichard, Ringwood, a, Obadiah Platt, Long-Island, Peter Potter, James Parker, Peter Potter, Thomas Pulphard, Edward Price, Michael Price, 3, William Pilling, Doctor B. Y. Prime, Mr. Platt, Mary Pearce, Joseph Powell, Jemima Potts, Long-Island, Doctor Gilbert Potter, Long Island, Hewlet Peters, Long-Island, Mr. Partridge, Simon Piter, John Paton, Thomas Pollan, David Pearson, Margrett Poor, William Preston, a, Henry Patterson.

(R) Capt. Rinsward, Stephen Rowan, Henry Redfern, Alexander and J. Robinson, William Richardson, Roger Ryan, John Relfe, Simon Rea, George Raincock, a, James Robertson, Elizabeth Ripley.

(S) Thomas Stillwell, a, Elizabeth Shewcraft, Lieut. John Shewcraft, Mr. Jenkins, Samuel Stevens, a, Doctor J. Smith, Moses Symons, Richard Stearndall, Alexander Sinkleter, Thomas Stevens, John Scott, David Smart, Thomas Smith, William Spry, Henry Surhorp, William Solus, Joseph Salter, Long-Island, a, Maria Spencer, Samuel Smith, Long Pond Forge, Rev Mr Sayre, Newburgh, Ben Swan, Robert Sankey, Alexander Sudell, Thomas Stevenson, John Smith, 3, Capt. Alexander Stewart, Barnabas Savage, William Smith, Bauatis Spinglar, Samuel Stillwell, Robert Sogan, George Sage, Philip Rotereaff Peter Seamans.

(T) Capt. Samuel Tudor, James Turner, Daniel Tremble, John Tremble, a, Miss Betsy Thompson, a, Samuel Tingley, George Traylor, Capt. Peter Thompson, John Turner, James Taylor, John Tanner, Anthony Thatcher, Francis Trevilian, Edward Tomson, Miss Mary Timball, John Taylor, George Thirwell, Peter Thorn, William Taylor, Alexander Telford, Little Britain, John Terry, Jona. Tremer, Thompson & Alexander, Adam Thompson, a, Mary Turner, Ed. Thomas, Miss Tuckey, Mon. Tremble.

(V) Lucas Van Beverhoudt, Eli; Elizabeth Van Horne, Kellshall, Jacobus Van Schooten.

(W) Thomas Willson, John Willson, Highlands, James Wilkey, Mary Wadderburn, Capt. Samuel Ward, Captain Ben. Wormell, John Weetman, William Waugh, Thomas Waugh, Alexander Willson, Jonathan Webster, Mr. Weigand, Capt. William Ward, John Whitfield, James Willson, Adam Watt, James Wills, Anthony Waters, Staten-Island, Stewart Willson, James Warden, Mr. Ward, Tolman Waters, Flushing, Long-Island, Elmakin Wicks, Long-Island, Thomas Wall, Cap. Winslow, Thomas Willson, Thomas Waring, Charles Whittman, Lidia Wise, Richard Washington, Thomas Waters, James Widdifon.

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

AT the Corner, opposite to the Tavern lately kept by Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs of all Sorts.

JACOB HALLETT, TAYLOR,

REMOVED from the Fly-Market to the house wherein Messrs. Ramson and Altine live, ed, the corner of Burling-Slip, at the sign of the Golden pelican,—where he now continues to serve his customers as usual, and all other Gentlemen that shall please to favour him with their custom. Likewise has for sale, broad-cloths, sagathies, rattens, shalloons, durants, stuff, sewing silk, twist and thread, muslin, cambric, lawn, stuff shoes; silk, cotton, and linen handkerchiefs; Russia duck, oszaburgs, cotton, linen, and worsted stockings; sauff, cotton, bolica and green tea, coffee, loaf and brown sugar, molasses, rum, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash.

To be sold, at public Vendue,

On Friday the 19th Instant MAY, on the Premises, A Lot of Ground, No. 105, in the East Ward of the City of New-York, lying on Frankford-Street; near Cuyler's Sugar House. The Lot is in Front, on the Street, 25 Feet, the same in Rear, and 100 Feet in Length. An indisputable Title will be given to the Purchaser, by me

26 29

SAMUEL DE MARSET.

New-Jersey, May 11, 1770.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to

inform the respectable PUBLIC, That he hath, at much Expense, constructed a large elegant, and commodious House at Passaic-Falls; for the Entertainment of Travellers in general, and Parties of Pleasure in Particular; where they may depend on being served with every Thing in the best Taste that his rural Situation will admit of, which, for Variety of curious and entertaining Objects, is equalled by no other Place in any of the neighbouring Provinces.—And in Order to facilitate the Enjoyment of such a great Number of the most exquisitely delightful Curiosity, he hath erected a convenient Stage, with a careful and obliging Driver, who will set out at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, on Monday the 21st Instant for Powles-Hook, where he will arrive about 4 in the Afternoon, and return on the next Day.—He will set out again on the Friday following, and return on Saturday, at the same Hours.—This Service he will continue to discharge with the utmost Fidelity during the Summer Season.—The Price to Passengers is 3s for going, the same for returning, and for those that are taken up or dropped by the Way, a Pence each Mile.

Whatever Encouragement this Undertaking receives, the Public may be assured, that it will be gratefully acknowledged by us

Very humble Servant,

CORNELIUS NEEFFIE,

N. B. A good Cook, Man or Woman, may meet with Employment, by applying to the Subscriber.

26 29

New-York, 2d May, 1770.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Broad-Street, on Saturday the 28th of April last, a yellow Skin Negro Wench, named Below, born in Barbados, about 23 Years of Age, of a middle Stature: Had on when she went away, a blue striped Home-span Petticoat, a blue Coating Waistcoat lined with Osnaburgs, a blue Cotton Romall Handkerchief tied about her Neck, and a red and white cross bar'd Handkerchief round her Neck, without Shoes or Stockings. Whoever will apprehend and bring the said Negro Wench to her Master, shall have Five Dollars Reward; and whoever harbours or conceals her, may rest fully assured, having the Severity of the Law put in force against them.

(26 29)

RICHARD HARRIS

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-away on Thursday the 6th of November, 1769, from the subscriber, then at New-York, a Scotch indentured servant man, named John Southerland, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, short brown hair, pale fallow complexion, occasioned by sickness he lately had in the West-Indies; has been a foldier, and wounded in the thigh with a ball, the scar of which may be seen; is much addicted to drink, has lived 4 or 5 years in the Indies, employed in the farming business.—Had on when he went away, a check'd shirt, a pair of Russia drab breeches or oszaburg trowsers, black stockings, English made shoes, pinchbeck buckles, an oldish brown under waistcoat, a short blue one lined with white flannel, over it, and a narrow brim'd boy's felt hat. He also carried off with him the following clothes, with which he was sent to a washerwoman, viz. Two check'd linen handkerchiefs, two or three pairs of white cotton stockings, one or two pairs of oszaburg, and two pair check'd trowsers, one or two white frocks, two or three check'd, and four ruffled shirts, one or two of which were mark'd on the flap, with the letters L. G. in a yellow stain.—All persons to whom any of the said goods may be offer'd for sale, or who may afterwards discover them, are desired to stop them, and the said servant; and whoever delivers him to Mr. William Milner, at the Exchange in New-York, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others, are hereby warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the said servant, as they will answer it at their peril.

17 28

LEMUEL GUSTINE, jun.

RUN-away from the Subscriber,

living at Stirling Ironworks, an indentured Irish Servant Man, named William Derwin, about 5 Feet 8 inches high, dark Complexion, dark brown Hair, a thick well set Fellow, has a Scar on his left Eyebrow, made by the Blow of a Shovel, speaks good English: Had on when he went away, a striped blue and white Linsey Jacket, and a Green Cloth Waistcoat, with a Piece of Black Cloth put in the Back, to make it wider, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, or perhaps a Pair of Osnaburgs Trowsers; and it is likely he may have a blue Broad-Cloth Coat; he is supposed to have gone away with one Thomas Butler, a coarse thick set Irishman, very much pitted with the Small-Pox; also it is very likely he may be in Company with another Irishman, named Edward Hefferman, a stout thick well made Man, who went away at the same Time.—Whoever takes up and secures said Runaway, in any of his Majesty's Gaols, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid. And all Persons and Masters of Vessels in particular, are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry him away, as they will answer it at their Peril.

ABEL NOBLE.

Stirling, April 21st, 1770.

26 29